

*Epicrocis aegnusalis*, Wlk.  
*Hypsipyla robusta*, Moore.  
*Etiella zinckenella*, Treit.  
*Orthaga euadrusalis*, Wlk.  
*Endotricha decessalis*, Wlk.  
*Endotricha ruminalis*, Wlk.  
*Stemmatophora pallidella*, Hmpsn.  
*Herculia tenuis*, Btlr.  
*Nymphula foedalis*, Guen.  
*Nymphula responsalis*, Wlk.  
*Nymphula affinialis*, Guen.  
*Cataclysta fuscalis*, Hmpsn.  
*Oligostigma picale*, Guen.  
*Mabra eryxalis*, Wlk.  
*Zinckenia perspectalis*, Hbn.  
*Syngamia abruptalis*, Wlk.  
*Bocchoris rotundalis*, Hmpsn.  
*Bocchoris onychinalis*, Guen.  
*Bocchoris inspersalis*, Zell.  
*Bocchoris artificialis*, Led.  
*Caprinia conchylalis*, Guen.  
*Deba surrectalis*, Wlk.  
*Lygropia amyntusalis*, Wlk.  
*Pachyinoa pectinicornalis*, Guen.  
*Pachyzancla phoeopteralis*, Guen.  
*Pachyzancla aegrotalis*, Zell.  
*Phlyctaenodes massalis*, Wlk.  
*Pionea ablactalis*, Wlk.  
*Pyrausta phoenicealis*, Hbn.

LONDON.

D. G. SEVASTOPULO, F.R.E.S.

November 20, 1937.

XX.—A NOTE ON THE LYCAENID BUTTERFLY  
*EVERES DIPORA* (MOORE).

(With a plate).

During the warmer months (April-September) this delightful little butterfly may be observed in suitable localities between 3,000 ft. and 6,500 ft. in the Simla Hills. It is usually found in open grassy country about which the food plants grow.

In the summer of 1936, I observed the females ovipositing on the leguminous plant *Desmodium parvifolium*. I took some of the eggs but due to the withering of the plant I had no success with the larva.

This year I was surprised to see a female laying her eggs on another plant, *Flemingia fruticulosa* which also belongs to the Leguminosae.

A few eggs were collected from time to time and, with the latter plant (see photo of larva), kept in glass-covered tin entomological boxes (which method I would stress keeps the contents

of the box perfectly fresh for a week) and several larvae were in due course reared to maturity.

It was interesting to note that the larvae were dimorphic, one brown with self-coloured longitudinal stripes, the other green similarly marked. These were separated, the green in one box, the brown ones in another box, but the pupae were all cream-coloured and the imagoes, irrespective of sex showed no differences.

During the lifetime of the larva it is seldom seen feeding, as this it does entirely on the tiny immature flower buds enclosed by the folded bracts. Pupation also took place in the same safe situation. So that altogether the species is more or less immune from the attacks of would-be enemies.

The sculpture of the egg is much the same as that of *Lycaenopsis huegeli* but is smaller and, whereas the latter's is dead white, this is sea-green.

Pupation lasts nine or ten days; the imago emerges between 10 and 12 a.m.

It would appear that the ants do not enter into the economy of this species.

In conclusion I would like to express my grateful thanks to Col. E. A. Glennie for photographing the specimen.

2, THE MALL, SIMLA.

A. E. JONES.

November 3, 1937.

## XXI.—ON THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN *LYCAENOPSIS HUEGELII HUEGELII* AND *LYCAENOPSIS LADONIDES GIGAS*.

(With a plate).

When Brigadier Evans' *Identification of Indian Butterflies* was published in 1927 there was no mention of the latter species, so when the second edition of this very admirable work appeared in 1932, with many additional species included, entomologists in India awoke to the fact that still more intense investigation might be profitably spent on solving some of the problems presented.

The above two species are to the casual collector of Lepidoptera very much alike in the imago stage. Last year, I told Brigadier Evans I had been breeding some of these from larvae; he suggested that further experiments in this direction would be useful. This year more larvae were collected but it was difficult to separate the two species from these and the credit of solving the problem is entirely due to Col. E. A. Glennie who, while hunting for larvae, came across numbers of eggs and herein were found the great differences which will be observed by reference to the photographs. From these eggs, duly separated into their respective boxes, a number of larvae were reared and the imagoes eventually emerged, some were bred by Col. Glennie and some by myself and all came out true to species as discriminated in the egg stage.

From the time the pupa was formed eleven days usually elapsed before the imago emerged.